FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Diplomatic Moves--Tehran radio reported President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim rejecting UN Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire in the Iraq-Iran conflict. Bani-Sadr said that as long as Iraq continues to violate Iran's territorial sovereignty, Iran cannot "consider" the Security Council's resolution and sees "no benefit" in "any discussion, whether direct or indirect, concerning hostilities between the two countries." He said Iran had done nothing to incite the Iraqi attack and had been left no option but to defend itself. The Iranian president added that Iraq is purveying nothing but "baseless propaganda" designed to deceive the international community and that it is "deceitfully misusing the UN peace initiative."

Monitored Iranian media have not carried any authoritative response to reports that Iraq will call for a 4-day cease-fire from 5 through 8 October. However, Tehran radio's Arabic service said that even the humblest Iranian citizen "totally rejects" this idea as long as Iraq persists in its aggression. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, in a New York press conference reported by Karachi radio, said the Iraqi conditions contained in the cease-fire proposal are that Iran should stop all military activities, including the concentration of forces on Iraq's borders, publicly announce its acceptance of the proposal at the highest level and agree to enter into negotiations after the cease-fire takes effect. Karachi also reports that the Iranian representative to the Islamic Conference reiterated that the Iraqi offer is "not acceptable" unless Iraq stops its aggression.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, announced that Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri has been recalled for expressing a "stance" on the conflict that "did not reflect" the views of the Iranian Government. The Foreign Ministry had earlier stated that Mokri's views on "ways of settling the dispute' were not those of his government and did not commit Iran in any way.

Tehran radio reported that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has reiterated Iran's firm stand against negotiations to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is in Tehran to deliver a letter from President Fidel Castro in the latter's capacity as chairman of the nonaligned conference. According to the radio, Raja'i told Malmierca that he was "surprised" that Castro had advised Iran to negotiate while Iraq continued its aggression. He said Castro has "mistaken" Iran for "another nation under imperialist domination," and he reiterated his earlier avowal that Iran will fight to its "last breath." Tehran radio also reported that the political director general of the Foreign Ministry met with the ambassadors of "certain European countries" and briefed them on Iran's stand "against compromise." The radio said the ambassadors "entirely agreed with the correctness" of Iran's Islamic revolution and "lavishly praised" its achievements, including the "severing of the hand of the U.S. superpower," but noted that the envoys "deemed the problem of the hostages an obstacle to their open support."

The Islamic Conference, according to Riyadh radio, has advanced the date of its meeting from 6 October to 4 October in light of the Iran-Iraq crisis. The radio said the conference will "renew" the "good offices" mission recently undertaken by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. However, Chatti, in an interview reported by Karachi radio, stated that while he and Ziaul Haq are prepared to resume the peace mission, they should not return to Iran and Iraq until there has been a "change in the stand" of the two countries.

Paris radio reported that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar left Paris for Amman in an Iraqi airplane "placed at his disposal." The radio speculated in this connection on the possibility of a government-in-exile. Paris later reported, however, that a Jordanian spokesman called reports of Bakhtiar's arrival in Amman "totally devoid of foundation." Monitored Jordanian media have not mentioned anything concerning Bakhtiar's trip to Amman. Tehran radio's Arabic service picked up news agency reports of the trip, saying that it exposed Saddam Husayn's links with the "orphans of the deposed shah's regime" and is evidence of his "agentry to the corrupt United States."

Military Situation--President Bani-Sadr issued a message, carried by Tehran radio, in which he claimed several battlefield successes. Calling on the people of Khorramshahr to continue resisting "with everything in their power," the president reported that Iran has launched air attacks and airborne assaults in the southern region. He also said that Iranian attacks have forced the enemy to withdraw from Susangerd, that the Iraqis have retreated 6 km on the Pay-e Pol-e Charkheh front and that night operations have been successful on the western front. In a statement reported by PARS, Bani-Sadr also announced that Mehran was liberated on 1 October. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian forces destroyed or captured 170 enemy tanks during operations on the southern front on 2 October.

Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses carried an ATH-THAWRAH press headline rejecting Bani-Sadr's "lies" and saying that Mehran remains "under the control of our forces," but it gave no further details. A General Command communique of 2 October, carried by Baghdad radio, reiterated earlier claims that Iraqi forces had already "accomplished their basic objectives" and said that future military activities would be "limited to retaining the targets achieved." In view of this, the General Command added, it intends to issue only one military communique daily unless events dictate otherwise. The only Iraqi offensive operations reported by the General Command's communique were four raids on army concentrations in the Dezful sector and a naval attack on military installations along the Abadan coast. The communique also reported that Iranian aircraft attacked economic installations and the civilian population in Maysan, Diyala, Al-Kut, Tazah and Al-Qurnah.

At a press conference reported by Amman radio, South Korean Ambassador to Jordan So Chin-chol "categorically denied" that his country has provided Iran with military equipment and spare parts. The envoy noted that South Korea's position is that the dispute should be settled without foreign intervention. He added that the ROK has economic and trade relations with Iraq and that more than 1,200 Koreans are working on development projects in that country. Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad had earlier charged that South Korea and Japan had made "massive deliveries" to Iran of military spare parts with the "consent" of the United States.

The Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, in an editorial reported by INA, accused the United States or returning to the policy of "brinkmanship." The paper said the Americans are taking advantage of Iranian threats to the gulf states "to offer or even to impose its services" to guarantee the security of the gulf and protect the flow of oil. It asserted that in doing so the United States is "playing with fire," and it urged the world to "exert pressure" to stop "rash adventures" and the resurrected policy of brinkmanship. The article also observed that Iran should be held responsible for the consequences of "imperialist U.S. intervention" in the gulf.

American Hostages

Tehran radio announced that the Majlis approved a proposal "rejecting any direct or indirect negotiations with the American Government or its envoys" over the hostages. The Majlis also ruled out any contact between the special commission set up to deal with the hostages issue and "non-Americans" for the purpose of ascertaining the U.S. "views" or "reactions."

Egypt

In an "exclusive statement" to the London Arabic-language newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party Mustafa Khalil called Prime Minister Menahem Begin's offer to the United States of bases in the Sinai "maximum extremism" and "lack of etiquette" since the Sinai is Egyptian territory and Egypt has made it clear that it will not allow foreign "bases" on its soil. Khalil said Begin had "absolutely no right" to make that statement. Prime Minister Begin, in a 29 September interview with Jerusalem radio, said Israel was prepared to give the United States a base in the Sinai but that President as-Sadat would have to be consulted within the terms of the treaty between Israel and Egypt.

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FOREIGN MINISTER DOST RETURNS TO KABUL FROM NEW YORK

LD021510 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister and leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan delegation to the 35th UN General Assembly session, returned home this morning after attending the session. He was met at Kabul International Airport by Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Fazel Rahim Momand and the Foreign Ministry chief of protocol.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM SENT TO ADDIS ABABA

WA021450 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, 13 Sep (BAKHTAR)--The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that on behalf of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee], president of the RC [Revolution Council] and DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] prime minister, a con, gratulatory telegram has been communicated to Addis Ababa addressed to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of the socialist state of Ethiopia on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the revolution of that country.

In the telegram it is hoped that the people of Ethiopia would gain further successes under his leadership and forge ahead toward wide horizons of blossoming and social progress and defence of the gains of the revolution, territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty.

The telegram expresses full confidence that the bond of fraternity and sincere and useful cooperation between the two countries would be further developed for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and world peace and security.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR TO REPAIR BORDER RIVER CHANNELS

LD030150 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement for survey work and projects concerning improvements in the channels of the Kurhk and Morghab Rivers and strengthening their banks was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR at the Ministry of Water and Power.

The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by engineer Ahamad Shah, deputy minister for irriagation of the Ministry of Water and Power, and for the USSR by (Anatoliy Sokhanov), economic councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

SOVIET CONSUMER GOODS DISTRIBUTED IN KABUL

WA021452 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, 14 Sep (BAKHTAR)--Hundreds of our deserving working compatriots received the Soviet-supplied consumer goods recently.

Teachers, students, workers and toilers from Khayr Khanah high school, Karte Parwan secondary school and employees of Afghanistan's plant Joint Stock Company received the friendly Soviet Union's aid.

During the function held on the occasion some party activists and employees of the above institutions, referring to the friendly and brotherly ties and amicable relations between peoples' of the two countries existing for years hoped for further consolidation and expansion of these relations. They expressed gratitude for the Soviet grant-in-aid.

REBELS SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR POISONING CHILDREN

LD022050 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The presidency of the special Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] revolutionary court announces that as our beloved countrymen know, in April and May of this year a series of poisonings and disturbances took place in Kabul's schools. As a result of these inhumane acts, a large number of young children, innocent boys and girls were poisoned and their lives threatened.

In connection with this matter, which was brought to the public's attention and as a result of the activities of the security forces and party activists, the perpetrators of these inhumane and anti-Islamic crimes were arrested and some of the toxic substances, documents and other irrefutable evidence was seized. These criminals also engaged in other inhumane and terrorist acts and were responsible for the murder of one member of the Democratic Youth Organization. Their completed dossiers were recently sent to the special revolutionary court which investigated them in accordance with the law.

The open meeting of special revolutionary court's judicial commission to investigate these cases began yesterday in full accordance with the DRA Basic Principles and laws related to it and in an atmosphere of total democracy. After full consideration and investigation of the criminals, the meeting ended today. During this meeting, the accused--these mercenary criminals--fully confessed their crimes and explained their connection with U.S. imperialism, Pakistan and Chinese hegemonism and said that they were manipulated by foreigners, especially the criminal Golbuddin and his criminal and treacherous band. They also said that the material for their criminal actions was provided to them by the region's imperialists and Golbuddin's criminal band.

The court, in accordance with articles 221, 271, 273 and the last section of article 275 of the criminal procedure statutes; in accordance with articles 84 and 93 of the penal law; and in observance of articles 221, 231, 395 and 369 of the penal law sent those under age 20 to detention centers and sentenced those over age 20 to prison for a term of 5 to 20 years. Those who have been sentenced to prison are: Mohammad 'Azam, the son of Mohammad Serwar; Mohammad Zia, the son of Mohammad Taher; Hakemah, the daughter of Mohammad Serwar; Mohammad Yusuf, the son of Mohammad Hasan; Mohammad Sewar, the son of Mohammad J'afer; Khatul, the daughter of Paindah Mohammad and Mir Qasem, the son of Mohammad Shah.

QONDUZ COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS CAPTURED

LD021520 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Due to the indefatigable activities of the armed forces, party activists and Sarandoy and with the cooperation of the noble people of Khanabad District in the Province of Qonduz, a number of counterrevolutionary elements who were engaging in terror and [word indistinct] and thus disrupting the peaceful life of that district's people, have been captured.

A number of American and Chinese arms of various makes together with some ammunition have been seized by the armed forces from these mercenaries of sinister reaction and servants of American imperialism.

AFP: REBELS ACTIVE IN KABUL, PROVINCES; SOVIET AIR CRASH

BK011300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Oct (AFP)--A Soviet military cargo plane crashed or was shot down by Afghan rebels at Kuh-e Safi, about 40 kms (24 miles) north west [as received] of Kabul last Wednesday [24 September], Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Villagers saw the wreckage on a hill, the sources said, but could not specify if the plane crashed due to system failure or was shot down by rebels operating in the area. The sources also could not specify the nature of cargo the aircraft was carrying or the number of crew involved.

Quoting unconfirmed reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said that on September 22-23, Afghan rebels blew up an ammunition dump in the Qandahar airport damaging "at least 12 aircraft". The damaged aircraft included helicopter gunships, the sources said. Qandahar Province borders Pakistan.

The sources today confirmed reports of the blowing up of a dynamite depot of the Afghan Public Works Ministry on last Wednesday in Kabul, but could not specify what caused the explosion which was heard by city residents early Wednesday morning. Quoting unconfirmed reports the sources said that Afghan rebels managed to pilfer a truckload of dynamite from the depot, situated at Chakab, about eight kms (five miles) southeast of Kabul. When the rebels were getting out, they were fired upon by government security forces. Apparently seeing that they cannot [as received] get the rest of the dynamite, the rebels death-nailed it and blew up the rest of the storage, the sources said. Firing continued for more than two hours and ash from the blown up dynamite depot fell over a wide area. At least six persons were killed in the incident.

A government supply convoy carrying flour was attacked somewhere in the Lowgar Province on September 23 by the rebels and 11 trucks, two jeeps and one armoured personnel carrier were damaged, the sources said.

ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES UN ON ISLAMIC WORLD VIEWPOINT

BK020510 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1505 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Speech by Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the UN General Assembly--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President:

Today the world of Islam is on the threshold of the 15th century of its glorious and eventful history. Another 40 days will usher in the beginning of a new Islamic century. It is a great honor for me and my country that I have been given this opportunity to address the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the 900 million fellow Muslims in commemoration of such an epoch-making event in human history. I do so with deep humility in response to the mandate conferred upon me by the 7th Islamic conference of foreign ministers which Pakistan was privileged to host last May.

I am grateful to you, Mr President, for your kind words of welcome. I take this opportunity to convey to you my personal congratulations and those of the government and the people of Pakistan on your election as president of the 35th session of the General Assembly. For you, Mr Secretary General, I wish to express our profound admiration for the qualities and experience which you possess in such abundance. During your two terms in office, you have been called upon to deal with some of the most difficult problems which the world organization has had to face. You have done so with great distinction, and I wish you continued success in your mission.

The great Islamic community today (?covers) the broad beographical belt from Indonesia in the east to Senegal in the west. Living in different climes and under different customs and political systems, speaking different languages and dialects, Muslims all over the world retain an abiding (?strength) of Islamic affinity. It is this unity in diversity which is the hallmark of the Muslim community or the (?ummah) of Muslim nations.

The Islamic Conference of which I have the honor to be the current chairman constitutes a complete manifestation of the urge of the Muslim community to reestablish its historical role as a (?force) of peace and progress and to reassert the overriding unity of the Muslim people scattered over the globe. As we stand at the threshold of the 15th century of Islam, we can look with pride to the fact that the Islamic countries have regained their political independence and are working closely to obtain their rightful place in the world.

The desire for unity is manifested in the 42-member Islamic Conference, which has come to acquire an eminent place among international organizations and whose decisions are assuming an ever-increasing importance in the international community.

Mr President, while on the subject of conflicts generated by [words indictinct], I may be allowed to present before this august assembly how we Muslims perceive some of the critical areas of tension (?in the world).

The tragic conflict between the two Islamic states of Iran and Iraq is a source of deep concern to the world community. It causes profound anguish to the world of Islam in particular. This violent conflict between two brotherly Islamic states is attributable to unstable conditions created in a strategic area by a colonial legacy. We fervently hope that peace between the two neighboring countries will return soon, God willing.

It is the duty of the international community and particularly that of the Islamic and the nonaligned world to make a positive contribution toward the resolution of the differences between Iran and Iraq. An essential condition for the return of peace between them would be the observance of strict neutrality and non-interference in their internal affairs by the outside powers.

Mr President, as you are aware, sir, I have come to New York directly from the capitals of these two countries, where I was warmly received in the spirit of Islamic fraternity by President Bani-Sadr and President Saddam Husayn. My mission was undertaken at the behest of the Islamic Conference. Its purpose was essentially one of fact-finding and good will. I was able to ascertain the views of my two brothers in a series of meetings in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence. I have faithfully conveyed to each brother the views and position of the other in regard to cessation of hostilities. It is my earnest hope and prayer that efforts will continue to end the tragic conflict between Iran and Iraq, and that a peaceful solution will be found to their differences on the basis of justice, respect for each other's rights and in the spirit of Islamic solidarity and brotherhood.

By far the most destabilizing factor in the Middle East is Israel. Who can deny the justice of the cause of the Palestinian people, who have been mercilessly uprooted from their sacred land after being in continued possession for the best part of 1,400 years and who have been (?facing) untold oppression, tyranny and terrorism practiced against them by the Zionist entity?

The threat posed to world peace by the Palestinian problem is all too evident. The situation can explode any moment. The resulting conflagration could envelope the world with a disaster the magnitude of which has not been seen before. Injustice and oppression arouse strong sentiments. These sentiments cannot be suppressed by arrogant reliance on force and coercion, nor smothered by unlimited persecution. Israel, [someone shouts unintelligibly in background] which is [words indistinct], should not forget the oft-repeated lessons of history; that is, the policy of annexation and domination is doomed to failure. History has the habit of unceremoniously repeating itself.

Notwithstanding protestations of the desired will about a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem in the context of the Middle East situation, the stark reality is that Israel continues to defy the will of the world community, expressed through this very forum and the Security Council on numerous occasions. It continued to occupy Arab and Palestinian land by force. It cynically disregarded the near unanimous voice (?even) on Jerusalem by passing the law to change the status of Jerusalem.

The Security Council reacted by calling upon all countries having their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to shift them; the response was unanimous and prompt. I take this opportunity to offer profound thanks to all the 13 countries, namely Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Botswana, Haiti, the Netherlands, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela, which have removed their diplomatic missions from Jerusalem to show their displeasure at Israel's defiance of international law and public opinion. We salute them for their principled decision. It is now the time for further action by the world community, so that the conditions stipulated generally by world opinion and especially by the Islamic Conference on the Palestinian problems are met and peace returned to the Middle East. Let there be no illusion that wounds inflicted on the Palestinians can be healed by the passage of time. Now is the time to act, before it is too late.

The United States claims that it has vital economic and strategic interests in the Middle East and North Africa, which is not only the homeland of the Arab people but constitutes a strategic frontier of Europe, yet it pursues the policy which brings it into hostile confrontation with the Arab world and extends open-ended support to Israel, which encourages that country to pursue aggressive policies in defiance of world opinion. The United States bears a heavy responsibility in this respect. Its reliance on the might of this superpower has enabled Israel to flout the verdict of the international community and to usurp the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine.

The Muslim world wholeheartedly supports the just struggle of the people of Palestine under their legitimate and sole representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization--for the liberation of their sacred territory from Zionist rule and occupation. It considers that the issue of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East question.

Successive Islamic conferences have demanded the complete withdrawal of all Israel forces from all occupied Arab territory including Jerusalem; the excercise by the people of Palestine of their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish a sovereign state of their own in their homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization; and the dismantling of the so-called settlements in occupied Arab territories. Until these just demands are met in full, the prospects of a genuine lasting peace in the Middle East will elude us and the world will continue to be haunted by the specter of a wider conflict in which the interests of those who protect Israel will suffer most.

Mr President, the world of Islam is profoundly concerned with the tragedy that has overtaken Afghanistan. This small, independent, nonaligned Muslim country has been subjected to military intervention on a massive scale in violation of the national rights of the Afghan people and the sacrosanct principle of nonalignment and the United Nations Charter.

True to their centuries old national tradition and unconquerable spirit of independence, the people of Afghanistan have responded to the challenge with fearless resistance through the length and breadth of their country. The struggle is as [word indistinct] and worthy of respect and support as the heroic struggle of the (?Algerian) people, the people of Zimbabwe and indeed of all oppressed and exploited people of the world at one time or another against foreign domination.

The deeply cherished resentment of the international community and of the Muslim world in particular against this act of armed intervention has been clearly expressed in the demands for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the Soviet Union's forces from Afghanistan.

The seventh Islamic conference of foreign ministers, which met in Islamabad in May last, set in motion a process of resolving the Afghan crisis through peaceful negotiations. It adopted a resolution establishing a standing committee comprising of foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan and the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to holding consultations of all the parties to bring about a solution based on the following principles: The immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan; restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan; respect for the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny and to choose their own form of government in accordance with their own wishes free from external interference; and the creation of conditions which would permit the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor.

It is a matter of deep regret that this valuable initiative of the Islamic Conference has been suddenly stalled by the overall negative attitude of the Kabul regime. I am confident that this august assembly will address itself to the urgent task of promoting a political solution of the crisis in Afghanistan in accordance with these principles.

In the meantime, more than a million Afghan refugees have crossed the 1,400-mile border into Pakistan, while others have taken shelter in Iran. Entire communities of men, women, and children, uprooted from their hearths and homes by the (?wants) of the conflict, have continued to pour into Pakistan. My country is providing them with shelter in a humanitarian spirit and in conformity with the tradition of Islamic brotherhood. It is a task of awesome magnitude--in view of Pakistan's limited resources--however, we are grateful for the assistance received for this purpose from brotherly Muslim countries and other friendly nations, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and various international agencies and humanitarian organizations including the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies.

Mr President, people do not leave the comforts of their hearths and homes to face the privation of life in exile without compelling reasons. Afghan refugees on our soil have had to leave their countries because life was made unbearable for them. The orchestrated propaganda campign accusing Pakistan of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs cannot mislead the world. It cannot conceal the truth that the insurgency in Afghanistan is a manifestation of the patriotic upsurge of a bold people who have never yielded to foreign domination.

I wish to reiterate Pakistan's commitment to the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states and to categorically reject the allegation that Pakistan is in anyway involved in the insurgency in Afghanistan.

Mr President, sir, it is interesting to note that this insurgency is mainly in the interior of Afghanistan. There, brave men and women, brave boys and girls, brave peasants and workers are fighting to free themselves from the forcible occupation of their country by foreign troops. What is surprising is the attitude of big powers. One has accused the other of an effort to strangulate it. Surely, the answer to the presence of troops of one country in an island of the Indian Ocean cannot be accepted as an excuse of another to send troops to another independent country.

A situation similar to Afghanistan exists today in Kampuche Here again, a regime has been imposed on that country by the foreign occupation forces, leading to a vast exodus of the Kampuchean people, who have endured great sufferings and privation. In both cases, principles of international laws and peaceful coexistence have been violated.

Mr President: The world of Islam does not believe that there can be genuine international security so long as it is predicated on an unstable balance of terror and the continuous escalation of the arms race. We have welcomed measures in the past aimed at relaxing tension between the two superpowers and we wholeheartedly support their efforts to limit and control strategic nuclear weapons. Muslim countries favor a genuine detente, but not a detente based on division of the world into spheres of influence by the two superpowers because such an arrangement would be at an expense of the Islamic and nonaligned world. We cannot subscribe to a detente which is designed to keep certain areas of the globe [word indistinct] while exposing others to subversion and aggression in any shape or form. We want peace; we want peace with dignity; we want peace with respect; we want peace with honor. We firmly believe that peace is indivisible and must encompass all parts of the globe.

The presence of Zimbabwe among us today as a fullfledged member of the United Nations symbolizes a heroic achievement of the Continent of Africa and offers (?fresh heart) to the people of Namibia and South Africa where the [word indistinct] of colonialism and racist minority rule maintains [words indistinct]. Our prayers and whatever moral and material support is required, however, will always be with the freedom fighters of southern Africa. Their problems are our problems, their difficulties are our difficulties, their struggle is our struggle.

The policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and minority rule being followed by South Africa are repugnant to the letter and spirit of Islam and international governed world. We are convinced that [words indistinct] wheresoever takes place racism or apartheid or or discriminates between all human beings among us on the grounds of color. The Pretoria regime must be made to end the illegal occupation of Namibia and its repressive policies and acts of violence in that territory and in South Africa.

The Namibian people must be allowed to decide their own future destiny through impartial elections under the United Nations' auspices. However great the difficulties may appear, we are confident of the ultimate triumph of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

Then there is another form of discrimination which is a matter of deep concern today to the world of Islam. The Muslim minorities in various countries around the globe number nearly 300 million people. They are frequently discriminated against and subjected to untold miseries because of religious prejudice. Their lives and property are not always safe. In some countries they are being systematically reduced to the status of serfs, and in others they are being forcibly expelled from their ancestral homes and driven to inhospitable regions.

True to the injunction of Islam, our hearts go out not only to the Muslim minorities who are subjected to discrimination and oppression but to all minority communities regardless of their creed, color or caste who are made to suffer a similar fate. To express humanitarian concern over the plight of these minorities is not to interfere in the internal affairs of any state.

The basis of the existing economic relationship between the developed and the developing countries is a principle--or shall we say the lack of principle, in this case--of justice and fair play. The developing nations supply raw material but the developed nations demand unjustly high prices for the industrial goods they provide. We of the Third World are at the mercy of the international market which is manipulated by a handful of industrialised countries. It is in the interest of the developed countries to realize that the advantages of such basically unsound practices are only shortlived. We have entered into an era of interdependence and no single country can insure its prosperity by adopting measures which frustrate the legitimate aspirations of other countries and other people. Exploitative and discriminatory practices against the developing countries are the root cause of the economic and political instability; this poses a great danger to world peace and security. The time has surely come, if it is not too late already, for establishing a new economic order which would be durable because it will be fair.

The oil-producing Muslim countries have shown a helpful attitude for alleviating the hardships of not only fellow Muslim states but also fellow members of the Third World. At the same time the Muslim countries will continue to exert themselves to the utmost for the achievement of the objectives of the Group of 77. Their voice will also be clearly heard in the North-South dialog. At [words indistinct] to raise their official developmental assistance to the Third World at least to the agreed level of 0.7 percent of their GNP. Can magnanimity be at such a low premium?

World [words indistinct] has been contributed toward the elimination of the problems of poverty, and backwardness on which the future stability of the world depends, the commitment of vast resources to the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction continues to increase. A further tragedy is that large scale transfer of arms and lethal weapons are taking place to countries which are already spending so much of their precious resources on armament at the expense of the welfare of their masses. World security is [words indistinct] threatened by the reckless diversion of resources toward the arms race and by the neglect of the fundamental needs of the underprivileged people of the world. Indeed, the two are inextricably linked. Consequently, the question of disarmament is vitally relevant not only to the reduction of international tension but also to the better utilization of resources of human development and progress. The goal of disarmament deserves the urgent attention of the world community, and needs to be pursued both at the global and the regional level.

Mr President: The United Nations remains the embodiment of our hopes and aspirations for a world order based on peace and justice. It is committed to the achievement of this objective by virtue of the ideals enshrined in its charter. This organization has been a source for international peace and progress during its 35 years of existence.

We do not feel discouraged by its occasional inability to translate its promises into tangible results, being conscious of the circumstances which had prevented it from [words indistinct] in respect of the right of the people of Palestine to establish a sovereign state of their own in their homeland or redeeming its promise to the people of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to enable them to decide their future in accordance with its relevant resolutions.

Since the reference to the state of Jammu and Kashmir touches upon Pakistan's relationship with India, I would like to say that in conformity with our established policy we have continued our efforts for further normalization of relations with India on the basis of the principles of the Simla agreement of 1972. Substantial progress has been made over the years in the promotion of communications, travel and trade between the two countries. This process, however, can and will be further accelerated with a peaceful settlement of the question of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan's position on this matter is founded on universally recognized principles.

The Islamic World holds the United Nations Organization in great esteem and will strive to further its fundamental objective. The message of Islam, the message of peace, equality of man, the rule of law and supremacy of justice is also fundamental to the United Nations.

Its chief cause of strength today is its urge for unity of thought and action. Its member states, or 40 members, are generally in agreement on the need for a united and collective response to issues affecting them and the world at large. This has led to the emergence of the concept of strengthening their security by pooling their natural resources.

This concept of security of the Islamic countries does not involve alignment with any of the power groups, nor does it envisage multilateral defense pacts. It aims only essentially at advancing the individual and collective capability of the Islamic countries to achieve the goals set by consensus in the larger interest of the Muslim ummah [community].

Before concluding I should like to express a fervent hope and prayer on behalf of the Muslims of the world that the 154 nations gathered here make a solemn commitment that the 15th century Hejira and the 21st century A.D. will usher in an era in which relations between states will be governed by higher moral principles and not by power politics and that we shall create a human society founded on the principles of universal brotherhood.

CHATTI HOSTS DINNER FOR ZIAUL HAQ IN NEW YORK

BK021636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed Pakistan's determination to fulfill the task of uniting the Islamic countries to counter the challenge of the forces of exploitation which are alarmed over the resurgence in the Islamic world.

Addressing a dinner hosted in his honor in New York last night by Islamic Conference Secretary Genral Habib Chatti, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that only through unity can we safeguard our religion, independence and our control over our territories and resources while guaranteeing the prosperity of future generations. He said that the Islamic community should face the present serious challenge by uniting in a spirit of Islamic unity and brotherhood. To achieve this objective, we should not give the world an impression of disarray in our ranks, but should remain fully united.

The president appreciated the services of Chatti and said that the latter is active in developing the position of the Islamic Conference and in transforming it into an effective organization in the world which champions the cause of peace and security on the basis of peace and justice. He said that another objective of the Islamic Conference is to coordinate efforts for the protection of holy places and to extend support to the struggle of the Palestinians so that they can succeed in attaining their national rights and establish their own separate state. The president also said that the Islamic Conference has, during the last few years, become an effective and accepted voice of 900 million Muslims scattered all over the world.

Earlier, Habib Chatti in his welcoming address paid tribute to president Mohammad Ziaul Haq for his untiring efforts for the protection of the dignity of Islam and the interests of the Muslims. He said that when the Islamic foreign minister's conference gave the mandate to the president to address the General Assembly, it was a clear proof that Pakistan enjoys the position of an impregnable fortress of Islam in South Asia. The request made to the president to address the General Assembly also acknowledges the president's sincere feelings and his personal interest in the prosperity and welfare of the Muslims. Habib Chatti highly appreciated the president's address at the General Assembly and said that the address correctly reflected the holy teachings of our great religion and assessed the condition of the Islamic community and the present international situation.

Foreign ministers of Islamic countries and the president of the General Assembly were among others who attended the dinner.

CHATTI, SHAHI SPEAK ON PEACE MISSION TO IRAN, IRAQ

BK030927 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has told the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN in New York that a basic factor in the efforts to end the Iran-Iraq dispute will be to insure that the war between the two countries does not escalate and there should be no external intervention. Chatti said that he and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq are ready to resume the peace mission, however, he feels that they cannot proceed to Iran and Iraq until, as he put it, there has been a change in the present stand of the two countries.

Earlier, Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN that President Zia and Habib Chatti will decide as to when to visit the region in continuance of their peace mission. The two leaders had visited Tehran and Baghdad last week on behalf of the Islamic foreign ministers (?organization).

BANI-SADR RETURNS TO TEHRAN AFTER TOUR OF BORDER AREA

LD022027 Tehran in English to Europe 1934 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran this morning after an inspection tour to the border areas of Iraq with Iran in Ahvaz, Andimeshk and Khorramshahr. The acting commander in chief of the army, the minister of defense and the commander of the ground forces were accompanying the president on this visit.

CABINET DISCUSSES CLASHES, HEARS DAMAGE REPORT

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Cabinet held a session this afternoon with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, in the chair.

During this meeting, which started at 1300 and continued until 1800, as well as reviewing recent clashes between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the forces of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th regime, the Cabinet discussed new bills presented to it by the Ministry of Roads and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the Iranian steel industry company.

The oil minister presented a report concerning his trip to Ahvaz and Abadan and the extent of the damage inflicted on Abadan's refinery and petrochemical plant.

RAJA'I EXPLAINS STAND TO CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Mr Malmierca, met and held talks with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i before noon today.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, during this meeting, which lasted for about 1 hour, topics relating to the clashes between the Iranian forces and the Iraqi Ba'th regime were discussed.

During this meeting Mr Raja'i said: We ought to have the world's nations on our side in the continuation of the revolution; we are thinking of those nations that have a consideration for humanity and revolutionary values.

In another part of his assertions addressed to the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Raja'i said: We are building our country on the basis of revolutionary and Islamic principles. The United States and Saddam could never tolerate the growth of a noble power such as Islam in the region. It is predictable that the interests of Saddam and his masters, both Western and Eastern will be endangered if the war continues.

He continued: I will explain the Islamic Republic of Iran's stand for you and Mr Castro. In our view, Saddam is an aggressor and prevents the advancement of the noble revolution. In our view the ending of the conflict will not be in the amoung of material and human damage, but the ending of the conflict will be at the time when the traitor is known and receives his punishment. (sentence as heard]

At the conclusion, the prime minister said: I am surprised by Mr Castro's message advising us to sit around the negotiating table with the aggressor, Saddam, while the enemy's tanks and guns are moving against us.

In my view, he [Castro] has mistaken the revolutionary people of Iran for another nation under the imperialists' domination. We are determined to defend our Islamic homeland's territorial integrity to the last breath, and with our movement to disgrace Saddam and his masters more than ever.

RAJA'I: ALL CONTACTS TO GO THROUGH PRIME MINISTRY

LD021904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With the approval of the Constitution and the completed formation of the three branches of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is essential that the administration of the country's affairs should acquire a totally lawful form and the limits of the functions, particularly the contacts to be established by the branches and the various organizations with each other should be clearly specified and carried out in accordance with the law. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, bearing in mind the above necessity, and in order to bring about order and facility in the contacts with the various branches and other organizations, requests the esteemed heads of the legislative and judiciary branches, the committees of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the organizations under the judiciary branch and also the Imam Khomeyni bureau and the presidency and the revolution prosecutor general to carry out all contacts and communications with the ministries, the organizations that come under them and semigovernment institutions solely through the office of the prime minister. It is axiomatic that all institutions in the government, which do not obtain prior permission from the office of the Prime Ministry shall not be allowed to reply directly and to take action on questions put to them or requests addressed to them by the said powers and organizations.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

KHAMENE'I ATTACKS GULF, ARAB SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN031117 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0912 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Friday sermon in Arabic by Tehran Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i--live]

[Excerpt] We are determined to send Saddam to hell. His collaborators' turn will come later. I am referring to the sheykhs in the gulf region and some rulers in the Arab region.

O Iraqi brothers and sisters: We are now ready to crush your enemy, who is dominating you. [Words indistinct] while we are swooping down on him from outside, you must swoop down on him from within. All (?patriotic) strugglers in Iraq must [word indistinct] everywhere in Iraq, in processions and demonstrations that would paralyze him and deal him a fatal blow. This is because the enemy no matter how strong, cannot face the masses. [Words indistinct] at night go to the rooftops darkened by blackout and shout "God is great, God is great, God is great" and chant Islamic slogans which condemn the tyrant and agentry.

Men of religion, who are respected by the people, must sacrifice for the sake of the Islamic revolution in Iraq and for the sake of an Islamic republic.

Finally, Arab brothers and sisters in all the Arab countries: You know that we are with you and that you are in our hearts.

We pin great hopes on you to defend the Islamic revolution. You know that many of your governments have supported unbelief against Islam. They have betrayed Islam and the Koran. The sheykhs of the Persian Gulf--these greedy pigs which know nothing but satisfying their lust, these sheykhs who have spent their whole life plundering your wealth--are supporting Saddam the unbeliever by their words and deeds. The butcher of the Palestinians and the heir of agentry, the shah of Jordan, Husayn, is also supporting Saddam. Others also have followed the same course. We tell you, O brothers in the Arab countries, that we will destroy all the dwarfs if they continue to support falsehood against right. All of you must raise the flag of the Islamic Revolution everywhere. [sentence indistinct]

Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

KHAMENE'I REPORTS ON VISIT TO FRONT, FIGHTING

JN021836 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, member of the Supreme Defense Council and the imam's adviser for military affairs, stated at noon today that 150 tanks and personnel carriers were captured by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which recaptured Susangerd after it had been occupied by the mercenaries of the Iraqi regime for a period of 24 hours.

In a statement to PARS, Khamene'i said that enemy forces on the Ahvaz front have been destroyed and that the mercenaries fled, leaving weapons, tanks and other equipment behind them. Many of these mercenaries have also been taken prisoner.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said that the war is proceeding swiftly to our advantage. We have destroyed and seized more than 200 enemy tanks in the past few days alone.

On the Khorramshahr front, the Tehran Friday prayers imam, who was supervising the battles in battledress, said that the enemy suffered heavy losses in the Khorramshahr suburbs yesterday. The enemy, however, attacked this city today with forces which had more equipment and were larger in number.

Khamene'i stressed that the forces of the Islamic Revolution are now beseiging the atheist Ba'thist by land and air. Khamene'i added: We shall triumph over them today without any doubt.

The imam's adviser for military affairs referred to his stay in Ahvaz, which lasted 4 days, and said: My visit to Khuzestan Governorate, which is our pride and is appreciated by us, had as its objective coordination between the regular forces—consisting of the army and guards--and the heroic popular forces. Khamene'i described his stay there as very successful, and as having enabled all volunteers to coordinate their operations in the regular or irregular battles. The volunteers are participating to protect the territories of the Islamic Revolution.

On the morale of the fighters, the imam's military affairs adviser said that their morale is very high. I have seen on some fronts morale which indicates sacrifice and the quest for martyrdom.

The Tehran Friday imam visited a hospital today, where he inspected some of the wounded. Khamene'i said: The wounded are receiving very good medical treatment and sufficient medicines and are being treated by physicians and nurses who are waiting on them with dedication and sympathy.

On the citizen's morale, Khamene'i said that their morale is very high. He added: I have seen the heroic acts of the Khuzestan heroes in their defense of the revolution and the Islamic Republic.

The imam's adviser stressed that the citizens in Khuzestan, old and young, have expressed to him their rejection of ceasing fire and negotiating with Saddam. Khamene'i pointed out that the number of those who wish to volunteer to go to the fronts has been huge.

Khamene'i said: The heroic young men in the country, Khorramshahr and Abadan have set up barricades in the streets and entrances preparing to wipe out the atheist enemy in any form.

Interview on Conditions at Front

LD030854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, member of the Iranian Supreme Defense Council, following return from battle-front, by unidentified correspondent on 2 October--recorded]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, who returned from the battlefield yesterday, was received last night by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and gave the leader of the revolution extensive reports on the clashes in the western and southwestern regions of the country. At the end of this meeting our correspondent was given an interview by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Question] Your Excellency Khamene'i, we have been informed that you went to the battle-fields for [word indistinct] days on the orders of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and that tonight immediately after your return you were received by the imam of the people. May I ask you what report you submitted to the supporter of the oppressed? Could you explain it to our listeners?

[Answer] Yes, I gave the imam a report about the situation of the military forces, including the army, the guards corps, and the volunteers. I also reported to the imam on the morale of the people, the morale of the tribes, and the coordination headquarters which we set up there with our brother Dr Chamran and some other colleagues. I submitted to the imam a report on the general situation of the war and the general situation of the region, as I observed it.

[Question] Mr Khamene'i, how was the morale of the people and the combatants of the oppressed crusade in that region?

[Answer] The morale of the people was excellent. I guessed that the morale of the people might be high, but what I saw was more than what I had guessed. The condition of the people is very good. They feel that they are fighting against world oppression, not against Iraq, and at the same time they feel they are strong and they enjoy it. They are not prepared to end the war in disgrace, or in a manner that might contradict our Islamic thought. They want to continue the struggle until complete and considerable victory. Regarding the morale of the combative and armed forces, I must say that there is good and excellent morale in the army. There is definitely a large (?part) of the army which is really combative, revolutionary, and ready to fight.

[Question] My last question was about the situation. Could I ask you what our and the enemy's positions in the regions of the battlefield were like and [words indistinct]?

[Answer] From the point of view of the war situation our condition is improving rapidly. Since 2 [word indistinct] ago, when our forces came to the front regularly, and since the people's cooperation became more practical they engaged in war alongside their army and guards brothers, the war situation has changed in favor of Iran to a considerable extent, and in several positions the enemy was forced to retreat [word indistinct]. To date our latest success has been the destruction, or capture and seizure of 150 Iraqi tanks in an area between Susangerd and Hamidiyeh, in which the military forces, especially the airborne division, the brother guards, and the volunteer forces, jointly managed to capture 150 Iraqi tanks and to seize a large number of Iraqi captives. Afterwards, after or before dusk, the airborne division came into action in Khorramshahr and destroyed 20 Iraqi tanks there. In all the (?units) around Ahvaz the enemy has received heavy, or relatively heavy shocks and has retreated. In Susangerd the enemy retreated and for about 24 hours Susangerd has been under the control of the police and others. It was clear how much the people of Susangerd had suffered when they gave such an emotional welcome to the guards brothers who arrived there 24 hours ago.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH EUROPEAN ENVOYS

LD022206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During a meeting between the ambassadors of certain European countries with the political director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there were extensive discussions pertaining to Iran's position regarding the war imposed on it by the Iraqi Ba'th regime and our belief in the correctness of the path which we are following. The political director general gave an extensive account of the imam's guidance against compromise with the Iraqi Ba'th regime and the relentless struggle Iran was waging against the unpopular government of that country, particularly after the fact that the Ba'th regime demonstrated its profound hostility against Iran's Islamic Revolution by its airraids against Iran's airports.

While confirming that the war was initiated by Iraq, the ambassadors of the European countries entirely agreed with the correctness of the path of Iran's Islamic Revolution and lavishly praised the achievements of the revolution after the overthrow of the Pahlavi regime and the severing of the hand of the U.S. superpower. However, they deemed the problem of the hostages an obstacle to their open support.

FURTHER REPORT ON SELECTION OF HOSTAGE COMMISSION

WA020943 London REUTER in English 0933 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Oct, REUTER--The Iranian Majlis (parliament) today appointed a special commission of seven hardliners to recommend terms for the release of the 52 American hostages.

The seven appeared likely to demand maximum concessions from the United States for the freedom of the captives, who have been held in Iran for almost 11 months, and some of them have spoken in the past of putting the captives on trial.

The commission, which included five clergymen, contains at least two members of the central council of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

There appeared to be no moderates among its composition.

The commission, however, will not have the final say on the fate of the hostages, but will have to submit its recommendations for approval by the full Majlis.

The commission members are:

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, a close confidant of the radical Moslem students holding the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran spiritual leader and a founder of the IRP.

Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, a member of the former Majlis commission for selecting the prime minister.

'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, deputy speaker of the Majlis.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i, brother of Mohammad 'Ali and deputy for Mashhad.

Kazen Bojnurdi, who was appointed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as head of the revolutionary guards at the end of June but turned down the post a few days later.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq Nuri, an IRP central council member who was rejected by President Bani-Sadr as candidate for interior minister.

The Majlis selected the commission out of 40 people who had either volunteered or been proposed by other members.

Each deputy wrote down the seven names of his choice, and the seven obtaining the most votes were appointed.

Earlier the Majlis voted almost unanimously to reject proposals for either direct or indirect contacts between the commission and the U.S. Government.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS

111: Unit Callups

LD021322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1242 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement: Statement No 111 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. On the basis of a request made by the self-sacrificing group of the Islamic Revolution, this is to notify the personnel of the self-sacrificing units of martyr Mottahari, tribal units, units of martyr Taleqani, martyr Ayatollah Sha'bani, [name indistinct] and Nurabad to report to the place of gathering of Mojahed 2.

Meanwhile, tribal chieftains of the region should also make contact by telephone.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

112: Victory in Susangerd

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement No 112 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dedicated, Muslim compatriots in Iran: Right is constantly victorious in the battle between right and wrong. Rely on Almighty God, who is the eternal friend and companion of the meek and giver of aid in Islamic and revolutionary battles.

The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, forever aware of the solicitude of Almighty God and confident of the support of the Muslim, revolutionary nation of Iran, in its battle today with the Iraqi Ba'th aggressors scored yet another victory and in a co-ordinated battle forced the Iraqi mercenary agents in the Susangerd area to retreat. The army also destroyed an appreciable number of Iraqi tanks and captured large numbers of Iraqi personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

113: Martyrdom of Pilot

LD022014 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1930 GMT on 2 October broadcasts Statement No 113 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statement reports the martyrdom of Air Force Pilot Col (Mansur Vatanpour).

114: Downing of Iraqi Aircraft

LD022006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement No 114 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to a report received, an Iraqi MiG was shot down in the Dezful region by the valiant combatants of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1,00 today. Also at 1745 an Iraqi Sukhoi aircraft was shot down over Qorveh in Kordestan Province by a fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

115: Registration Deadline

LD030550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 115 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Regarding the unprecedented response by personnel who completed their service in the year 1977 in registering for and joining the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to fight against the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq, the registration deadline which had been set at 2 October will be extended for another 10 days, until 12 October 1980.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

116: Capture, Destruction of Tanks

LD030528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 116 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. In this chaotic and agitated world in which everybody is a lackey of one of the superpowers, Islamic Iran has nowhere to turn but to God and has no shelter but its faith in genuine Islam.

The brave combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the blessings of the one God and with the extensive support of the guards corps and the militant and Muslim people of Iran, yesterday in the operations area in the south of our country destroyed or captured at least 170 of the enemy's tanks.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

118: 'Fierce Battle' in South

LD030954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 118 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, Muslim brothers and sisters: Following yesterday's brilliant victories by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, the guards corps and the brave people and tribes of the south, the deceived forces of the infidel Saddam have engaged today in a futile attempt, and a fierce battle is now being waged on the southern front. The valiant, Muslim people of Khorramshahr, Abadan, Dezful and Ahvaz are fighting valiantly with matchless courage at the side of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic against the aggressors to create the most glorious epic scenes of martyrdom and victory. Many greetings to the brothers and sisters and our brave and self-sacrificing forces on all battlefields.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

119: Destruction of Enemy Column

LD031008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0957 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 119 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brave and Muslim people of Iran: The eagles of the wide skies of the Islamic Iran have once again created a glorious epic. Yesterday, a large military column of the enemy, composed of personnel carrying tanks [as heard] and other military vehicles, in the western region of the country was destroyed by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

120: Downing of Iraqi MiG

LD031013 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 120 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. At 0438 this morning an aggressive Iraqi MiG was downed over Bushehr by a fighter plane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN RADIO AFFIRMS REJECTION OF CEASE-FIRE, MEDIATION

Mediation, Negotiation, Dialogue Rejected

JN021201 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Saddam is proud of shame, for he says that he took the initiative of firing the first treacherous bullet. We did not declare war or fire the first shot. He is a liar; he actually shot the first treacherous bullet as soon as the Islamic Revolution in Iran became victorious. He has been shooting the bullets of his treachery and his treasonous artillery for 2 years following [words indistinct].

We inform the Zionist agent Saddam that what is important is not merely to be treacherous but to be able to stick it out in the arena of treason. (What counts is) that you not scream, cry for help or beg, asking the whole world, East and West, for mediation. What counts is that you not say "I am willing to negotiate with anyone" to stop the war.

The Islamic Republic is now in command of the situation and it is up to it not to accept the cease-fire. O Saddam, did you take into account the continuation of the war? Mediation is rejected. Negotiations are rejected. Dialogue with you, either directly or through mediators is rejected. In short, everything is rejected except your fall, for we are no agents and will not betray the Iraqi people who have tried and are still trying with all their might to overthrow you. We will defend the Iraqi people. We will defend the Islamic Revolution in Iraq and we will defend man's dignity.

Cease-Fire Proposal, Saddam Ridiculed

JN021220 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Saddam, the last of the ill-omened family in Iraq, has claimed that he wants to liberate Jerusalem, but his war against Islam only proves his Zionist intentions. He has plunged into a war for which he is unprepared. He takes pride only in being the one to fire the first bullet, proving in so doing that he is a mean traitor. He has not given any consideration to the protracted war launched by our Islamic Army and revolutionary people in God's service.

Saddam has fired the first bullet but he will not fire the last bullet, which will be directed at his chest. He is now in his second week of war and he has spared no effort to reach a cease-fire. He does not understand that Islam rejects these practices. Iran, its imam, its government, its people and its army categorically reject bargaining, negotiations, peaceful solutions, and so forth. Saddam has waged war forgetting that behind him the Muslim people aspire to nothing but to destroy his clique. Everything embarked on by Saddam is preceded by a but: The but that destroys palaces and that will destroy the royal palace in Baghdad will teach Saddam the real meaning of Al-Qadisiyah which liberated Iraq, you ignoramus.

Cease-Fire Offer Scorned

GF021318 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1307 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Saddam has asked for a cease-fire and a halt in the propaganda campaign between the two countries for 4 days. The humblest Muslim citizen in Iran totally rejects this as long as the aggression persists. The war continues. Its objectives have been defined by the revolution's leader, Imam Khomeyni.

Saddam has asked for a cease-fire and a halt in the propaganda campaign between the two countries for 4 days. Does Saddam want to say that he declares a war and then ends the war whenever he thinks it is necessary. The war continues. The Iraqi people are waging it from within Iraq against Saddam's sanguine regime. The Iranian people must help the Iraqi people.

Good Offices Delegations Criticized

JN021315 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1205 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Why didn't the world organizations and the so-called good offices delegations proceed earlier toward arranging a so-called reconciliation between the Islamic Republic and agent Ba'thist clique? Why didn't they budge when this clique was carrying out attacks and provocations on the border of the Islamic Republic? Both are legitimate questions which we pose to public opinion so that this opinion will be assured that our people in Iran will not allow Saddam to implement the schemes of the crusaders and enemies of Islam without punishment. The victorious Islamic enemy will not extend its clean hand to meet the U.S. hand protruding from Saddam's sleeve.

You delegations are seeking to bring about a reconciliation between right and wrong only now that the United States and all colonialist states have felt the severity of the loss which they have sustained as punishment for their black deed against the Muslim Iraqi people and for their aggression against our Islamic Republic. We will not meet with this (?people) and we declare openly that the Islamic Republic, which is the least oppressed of peoples, will continue, with God's blessings and Imam Khomeyni's directives, to reach usurped Palestine via Baghdad after overthrowing the agent regime there.

IRAQI COMMUNIQUES DENIED ARMORED UNITS CAPTURED

JN022037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1955 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Throughout the 10 days of the war between Islam and atheism, Saddam's communiques have repreated that his armed forces have entered Khorramshahr, Abadan and Ahvaz. The truth is that these communiques were not totally wrong. Huge numbers of tanks, armored vehicles, personnel carriers, weapons and equipment had entered. Their drivers, however, were the sons of the Islamic Revolution. Yes, the Iraqi Armed Forces entered Khuzestan cities as prisoners and booty.

As for the weapons and military hardware, the sons of the Islamic Revolution, our Arab sons in Khuzestan, have transformed them into weapons with which they destroyed the enemy, who brought them to use in his aggression. As for the prisoners, we would like to assure their kinfolk in fraternal Muslim Iraq that we shall treat them in an Islamic manner despite the intentions which prodded them into attacking the land of Islam.

O Iraqi soldiers, we tell you the truth. There are two ways before you. We repeat, there are two ways before you. The first is a divine course with which you will champion God and your people, the other course is a satanical course which will lead to death or captivity.

SADDAM SENDS FAMILY TO FRANCE; SOLDIERS URGED TO MUTINY

GF021414 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] This is a call to the Muslim Iraqi Army. O free brothers, officers, NCO's and soldiers, go back with your weapons and strike at the real enemy in the presidential palace in Baghdad.

Go back and demolish the stronghold of infidelity and treason in Baghdad. Go back and deal the fatal blow to Saddam and his terrified clique in Baghdad. Go back with the cry "God is great" to save the Iraqi people, your oppressed people. Go back, and you will find that the Islamic Army is your support. Go back, for the terrified Saddam has sensed his end and sent his family to Jordan and from there to Paris. Go back and hoist the banner of Islam high in the land of the two rivers.

KURDS EXHORTED TO OVERTHROW IRAQI REGIME

JN021955 Tehran Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Muslims in Iraqi Kordistan: You are fully aware that from 1968 to date, the regime of Saddam Husayn, his tyrannical clique and the agents of the Ba'thist regime have killed thousands of your heroic sons with napalm, demolished your towns and villages and burned more than 1,300 villages belonging to your sons and ancestors.

The time is now ripe for you in Dahuk, Irbil, As-Sulaymaniyah and other Kurdish towns and villages to rise, carry arms and attack the bases and positions of the dirty Ba'thist regime. Fight, supported by your Iraqi brothers, from one barricade to another to overthrow this racist regime. The Iranian Muslim nation supports you. Do not let this opportunity pass. Avenge your martyrs and take your revenge on traitor Saddam Husayn. Raise the banner of Islam, the banner of freedom, on the land of Muslim Iraq.

EAST, WEST, AGENT REGIMES ACCUSED OF AIDING IRAQ

JN030728 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The powers of East and West, particularly U.S. imperialism, whose identical interests were achieved through the declaration of war against Iran, are now extending their arms to, supporting and backing the Iraqi regime. The imperialists of both East and West, who pushed the Iraqi regime into declaring such a war, are attempting to strike at the holy jihad waged by the Iraqi people and prolong the rule of the agent and treasonous Ba'thist regime by giving this regime aid through some agent regimes.

The war, which was imposed by the Iraqi regime on the people of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, is but a link in the chain of plots fabricated by world imperialism, the agent regimes and Zionism against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. If we take into consideration the presence of the U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the cooperation of the reactionary regimes in the region, we can determine the motives that led the Iraqi regime to declare war against the Islamic Republic.

The Muslim Iranian people and their brothers--the Muslim Iraqi people--all Muslim peoples of the region and the world, all the oppressed peoples and those aspiring to freedom and independence must unite their ranks in order to eliminate the hotbed of treason and agent of colonialism--the bloody Saddam regime. Defense of the Islamic Revolution is a human and legitimate duty of jihad. Thus all the struggling elements must unify their ranks and stand in one trench to eliminate the Iraqi regime. Indeed, the unity of all mojahed elements, who are opposing Eastern and Western colonialism and reaction, is sufficient to overthrow the regime that is hostile to humanity and Islam.

U.S. SUPPLIES SAUDI ARABIA WITH AWACS TO DEFEND OILFIELDS

JN300634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] REUTER cites SPA as saying that Gen David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has left Jidda following a 5-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

During Jones' visit to Saudi Arabia, the U.S. Government announced that it had decided to supply Saudi Arabia with four AWACS aircraft, claiming that these will be used for defending the oil areas during the current war between Iran and Iraq.

SYRIAN BA'THIST ATTACKS IRAQI, U.S. ROLES IN IRAN CONFLICT

JN030527 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Muhammad Haydar, Syrian Ba'th Party National Command member, has stated that the Iraqi-Iranian war is aimed at wiping out the Iranian revolution, transforming Iran anew into a U.S. ally and making the ruling regime in Iraq a strong tool for circumventing Syria and wrecking the Arab revolution forces. Muhammad Haydar said that the United States seeks to exploit the war between Iraq and Iran in order to expand its sphere of influence in the area.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Warning on Sheltering Iraqis

GF021547 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1516 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] This announcement has been issued by the governor general of Khuzestan:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O heroic and martyr-nurturing nation of Khuzestan, with the help of God, the infidel forces have been defeated. And with your help, combatant nation, the atheist government is going to be destroyed.

We have been informed that a number of feudalists are giving shelter to atheist forces. According to this information, the defeated enemy forces have been given shelter by some sheykhs and feudalists in Susangerd and Hovizeh. These people should deliver these aggressors to the proper authorities. Otherwise, they will face the most severe punishment and will be condemned to death. We ask the Muslim and faithful tribesmen to cooperate with officials. They will have the backing of the Iranian nation.

[Signed] Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, Khuzestan governor general

Abadan Order to Conserve Electricity

GF021315 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1243 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] We draw your attention to a communique from the Abadan power department for cooperative housing:

All cooperative housing residents are hereby warned to use their electricity only for refrigerators and freezers. Our patrol officials are dutybound to identify houses violating the above order. They will take the steps necessary and cut off power for the entire area. We ask you to please refrain especially from using your air conditioners and electric water heaters. [message is repeated]

Warning About Shelling in Khorramshahr

GF021425 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1342 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] This is Abadan, the National Iranian Oil Company radio, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. O brave people of Khuzestan, our brothers in Khorramshahr, now that you have, as in the past, defeated the dastardly invasion by Iraqi mercenaries and their tanks, now that nightfall is approaching, you beloved citizens are asked to avoid going out into the streets. These murderous executioners may keep shelling Khorramshahr during the entire night in order to avenge their defeat today. Therefore, avoid turning on your lights in your residences and try to rest and relax in your homes--as much as possible, between some narrow walls.

We ask all Muslim and brave citizens of Abadan and Khorramshahr to be actively present on the scene, to spend the night in trenches and to be wary and watchful of events. They should capture all Iraqis who are wandering in all corners of the city and hand them over to law enforcement centers. [message is repeated]

Abadan on Preparations To Fight

GF021435 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1341 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Announcement No 47 of the Abadan coordination headquarters on 2 October 1980]

[Text] Courageous Muslims of Abadan and Khorramshahr, once again, the strong and well-equipped airplanes and helicopters of the Islamic Republic's Air Force fiercely attacked the enemy's tanks. You courageous soldiers, combatant guards and citizens have courageously and strongly resisted the enemy's attacks. Now, once again, all courageous youths and zealous Muslims should be well-equipped and ready to destroy the lackey Ba'thists. You should all prepare so that, once more, we can inflict a heavy blow to Saddam Yazid. This U.S. lackey.

[Signed] Commander of Abadan coordination headquarters

Ahvaz Radio on Accepting Surrender

GF031353 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1257 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Announcement by the commander of the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O noble nation of Iran, courageous tribes of Khuzestan, now that the enemy has been defeated and is making dastardly efforts in only a few places, a large number of Iraqi soldiers and officers have been captured. A number of them have been going to the Dasht-e Azadegan and Susangerd areas to surrender. However, the tribesmen are refusing their surrender and are not accepting them.

Therefore, we announce to all tribes of this region that they should accept and capture these (?prisoners) and hand them over to the nearest army post. They must be certain to handcuff and blindfold each (?prisoner) and treat him in accordance with the provisions of Islamic laws.

[Signed] Commander of Ahvaz 92d Armored Division

Khomeyni Appointee to Fars

LD021236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] On the orders of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani Shirazi has been assigned the task of resolving shortcomings in Fars region. The text of the edict of the imam of the nation is as follows:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Abdor-Rahim Rabbani Shirazi: May your blessings continue. It is appropriate that your eminence pay a visit to Fars region and sort out any shortcomings or possible differences which might exist and do your utmost to preserve the unity and solidarity of the honorable people of that region. I beseech God Almighty for the success of Your Eminence in performing Islamic duties. God's greetings and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 2 October 1980

Call To Use Public Transport

GF031030 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1016 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Shiraz Governor General's Office has requested all persons travelling outside of Shiraz to use public transport instead of private vehicles due to fuel shortage.

Tabriz Warning on Blackout

GF021600 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1527 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we have just been informed by the security headquarters for the city of Tabriz that if all those homes and locations, whose lights can be seen from outside, do not extinguish all their lights within 15 minutes, and if they do not fully comply with the blackout instructions, power for the entire city will be cut off in 15 minutes.

Therefore, we ask you to please abide by the blackout regulations. More specifically, all those citizens who are using gas lamps in their homes are also requested to block all lights that can be seen from their houses. By so doing, they will not create any inconvenience for their neighbors by forcing the city security headquarters to cut off the entire city's power supply. [Message is repeated in Persian]

Tehran Airraid Announcement

LD021212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Warning, the siren you will now hear is a red alert warning. It means that there will be an airraid. Leave your place of work and go to shelters.

BAKHTIAR REPORTEDLY LEAVES FRANCE FOR JORDAN

AFP on Departure

OW021602 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (AFP)--Shapur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian prime minister under the shah, left France yesterday for Jordan on a special Iraqi Airways plane, a reliable source said today.

Mr Bakhtiar, who has gone to Baghdad several times in the past year despite the tension and then the undeclared war between Iran and Iraq, said recently on French television that he intended to form a government in exile. He said he would not form this government in France, where he has been living, and that he would drop his plans if his cabinet were recognised only by Iraq.

Paris on Arrival in Jordan

LD022204 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Oct 80

[By Ralph Pinto]

[Text] The former prime minister of Iran, who had taken refuge in France, left for Jordan aboard a special plane of the Iraqi Airways. This is an important detail. He traveled openly on this plane which Iraq had placed at his disposal. What is also certain is that it is not Shahpur Bakhtiar's first trip to Iraq. He had previously admitted having met the Baghdad leaders several months ago and it is also known that he has at his disposal an anti-Khomeyni radio station located in Iraq.

It is now reported that the shah's last prime minister has arrived in Jordan. Jordan is one of the Arab states openly supporting the Iraqis and air and road travel between the two countries is not difficult. Therefore, an embryonic government-in-exile will not be set up in France.

Shahpur Bakhtiar wants to make it clear that his supporters are powerful enough to receive recognition even in Iran. Then he says that such a government-in-exile will never see the light of day if it is only recognized by the Iraqis; in other words he does not want to be a puppet of Baghdad.

Finally, he wants to continue to be in the focus of attention because there are other Iranian leaders in exile who may have more means at their disposal than he has and who might not play the same game as he is playing, and who might be tempted to place themselves in a position to one day seize power in Tehran.

Tehran Report

JN022045 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] World news agencies have reported that Saddam Husayn placed a special plane of the Iraqi Airways at the disposal of criminal Shahpur Bakhtiar during his recent suspect trip from Paris to Amman. Does Saddam Husayn's agentry to the corrupt United States need more proof or evidence? Does Saddam Husayn's dishonorable links with the orphans of the deposed shah's regime in Iran need more exposure?

Jordan Denies Reports

LD022242 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In Jordan, a categorical denial has been issued of reports of the arrival of the former prime minister of Iran, Shahpur Bakhtiar. A Jordanian spokesman said this evening that these reports were totally devoid of foundation. It was being said in Paris a few hours ago that Shahpur Bakhtiar had left Paris aboard a special Iraqi plane bound for Jordan, and it was also being said that he would be setting up a government-in-exile.

IRAN MOBILIZES ARMY, PEOPLE FOR GENERAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE

OW021552 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, Oct 2 (AFP)--Iran today mobilized the army and the people for a general counter-offensive on the western front in the war against Iraq.

In Tehran, speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told parliament that Iranian Armed Forces had launched an all-out offensive against Iraqi troops, and a general mobilization was ordered in the oil-rich southwestern province of Khuzestan where Iraqi forces have exercised their main thrust. An order from military headquarters called on the whole population of Khuzestan to rise against the enemy which was expected to move against the border towns of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

After reviewing Iranian forces in Qazvin and near Tehran, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today urged his troops to make sacrifices. Speaking on Tehran radio, the president praised the "discipline and steadfastness" of his countrymen. Faced with day and night combat, Iraqi forces were fast tiring, the president also said, adding that between Ahvaz and the Iraqi border, in Khuzistan Province, "the enemy has been driven back and 150 tanks and other vehicles have been captured or destroyed." Today's press reports spoke of 101 MiG fighters and 510 enemy tanks and vehicles destroyed since the beginning of hostilities.

In parliament today, seven members were appointed to the special committee responsible for dealing with the question of the 52 American hostages held here since November 4, but parliament also decided that the committee would not be given responsibility for negotiating either directly, or indirectly, with the United States for the release of the hostages. The seven committee members--five clerics and two laymen--were all closely associated with the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP) which dominates parliament. Members included Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, spokesman for the militant students holding the hostages, and Tehran Friday prayer leader Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i.

Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported that Iran's ambassador in Moscow, Mohammad Mokri, had been recalled "in connection with recent statements which in no way reflect the Islamic Republic's views." On Monday, Mr Mokri set out several conditions for a ceasefire with Iraq, including total surrender of its forces, resignation by Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn and the handing over to Iran of the port of Basra.

MAJLIS DELEGATE CHASTISES USSR FOR INGRATITUDE

NC030858 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Oct (AFP)--An Iranian member of parliament today invited United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to visit Iran to view Iraqi forces' "crimes" against civilians.

Speaking at the capital's sabbath prayer meeting, Fakhreddin Hizhazi denounced the UN call for a ceasefire. He urged Mr Waldheim to "come or send someone to see how the Iraqis bombard our towns and hospitals in Khuzistan at Ahvaz, Khorramshahr or Abadan." He accused Iraqi soldiers of "snatching out the eyes of the wounded" and of "executing the prisoners." "Oh blind world," Mr Hizhazi exclaimed, "there is not a single country which defends us. It is a veritable crime."

Mr Hizhazi harshly criticized the Soviet Union: "Russian and American tanks attack our cities side by side. Russian tanks crush our soldiers' bodies." Addressing the Soviet Union, he said: "You have profited more than anyone from our Islamic Revolution. By overthrowing the shah's regime, we removed the American threat hanging over your southern border. Is this your reward? Is it to show gratitude that you send weapons to the Iraqi regime to kill us? "Why do you still maintain that the Iraqi regime is anti-imperialist when even the United States admits the contrary?"

The MP affirmed that Egypt and Kuwait were sending arms to Iraq, and that oil was being supplied by the United Arab Emirates.

TRADE OFFICIAL: SANCTIONS MAKE GOODS COST 5-10 PERCENT MORE

WA021500 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Aug 80 p 2

[By Ahmad Abadani]

[Text] Tehran--Iran has to pay five to ten percent on top of current international prices for her required goods because of the boycott imposed by the West, says Chairman of Government Trading Corporation of Iran, Morteza Movahedizadeh.

In an exclusive interview with TEHRAN TIMES yesterday he said there was a "For Iran" price in international markets for the goods required by the country, "which is some five to ten percent on top of current international prices."

Movahedizadeh further added foreign countries were charging Iran more than their current prices because of the element of risk involved. "A possible war and consequent blockade of the Persian Gulf is an element of risk for foreign companies trading with Iran," he said.

He also noted that lack of transport facilities in Iran and poor labor productivity in the country's ports were to be blamed for higher prices Iran had to pay for its exported goods.

Movahedizadeh said Iran's foreign trade would become a state monopoly in future as specified by the constitution. He made the statement in reply to a question on future policies of his department. He said trade with member countries of the Common Market was something around two billion dollars, adding that France was the biggest trading partner with Iran. Movahedizadeh further noted that wheat was the most important single item of Iran's imports from abroad, "which also has a political importance." He did not elaborate on the point. He said disruption in Iranian economy for the past year and a half had made it necessary to import other items like sugar, eggs, margerine, rice, glass, washing powder and sometimes even textiles from abroad.

Movahedizadeh conceded that Iran imported most of the above items from West European countries such as the United Kingdom.

To the question why Iran still traded with the UK he replied: "There are trading companies based in the UK with whom we have been trading in the past, but to be based in the UK does not necessarily mean that the goods they sell us are made in that country." [paragraph continues]

Movahedizadeh further noted that the prices UK-based companies charged for their goods were among the cheapest, "and that is why we buy our goods from them in the first place."

He said Iran's final aim was to trade with foreign governments rather than foreign companies, "because that would mean lower prices." He said Iran had signed an agreement with Turkey for the purchase of 250,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of barley and 100,000 tons of cement from that country.

TEHRAN TRADE FAIR HELD TO BOOST EXPORTS

WA021505 Tehran TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 2

[By Ali Abadani]

[Text] Tehran--Sly attempts are being made by countries like the U.S. and Iraq to snatch Iran's export markets said Dr. Faziollah Falasiri, head of Iran's Export Promotion Center and International Trade Fairs Corporation, in an exclusive interview with the TEHRAN TIMES yesterday.

Falasiri said that certain foreign countries following the United States in its effort to impose economic embargoes on Iran and squeeze Iran economically were offering goods exported by Iran at cheaper cut-rates on the world market. He cited the case of Iraq supplying dates at lower prices, and America trying to under cut Iran on its exports of pistachios. The U.S. buys from other countries and sells at lower prices in order to spite the Iran export effort, Falasiri said.

Iran is shortly due to hold its seventh international trade fair here scheduled for September 19 in order to boost its exports, as well as to benefit from higher world technologies, to develop an economy based on self-reliant industry and agriculture. A number of foreign countries are expected to participate and the trade fair is being conducted under the auspices of the Commerce Ministry and the Export Promotion Council.

Falasiri, continuing, said that Iran's carpet exports have also been affected with the introduction into the world market of cheaper machine made carpets, as well as woven carpets from India and Pakistan. Romania and Bulgaria have similarly notched a higher place in the European carpet market by imitating and using Persian designs and patterns on their carpets, he added.

The Export Promotion Council head said that Iran had slated some long term plans for its export trade and for the development of Iran's economy generally. He said that Article 44 of Iran's Constitution stipulated the nationalization of foreign trade. The idea was to establish a government company for handling of exports but with private sector participation. He said that exporters would be encouraged to take shares in the new company.

In addition to this a 5-Year Plan has been outlined and if approved by the Ministry of Industries and Mines and the Ministry of Agriculture, it will be possible to increase Iran's exports up to a colossal 3 billion dollars, Falasiri said.

Falasiri reeling out an impressive list of export figures proved that Iran's exports have been on the increase over the last two years. He said that in the Iranian year 1358 (last Iranian year) exports amounted to 884,000 tons in weight, valued at 55,666 million rials ($790 million), which in comparison to the year 1357 figure of 667,000 tons valued at 39,386 million rials ($418 million) represented a 33 per cent increase in weight and 89 percent increase in value. But if the earlier year of 1356 was taken as the base an overall increase of 26 percent is shown, he said.

The unusual increase is attributable to high levels of increase in the exports of hand woven woolen carpets and agricultural goods especially dried fruits, medicinal herbs, seafoods, and farm derivatives, Falasiri explained.

Sharing out the export sector he said that industrial goods exports contributed to 5.5 percent, agricultural goods 43.5 percent and carpets and handicrafts 45 percent with the balance of 1.5 percent on miscellaneous goods.

Falasiri also explained that the hand woven woolen carpet market export had shown an increase of 43 percent in value in comparison to the year 1357 and this was mainly due to the concentration by carpet exporters on the sale abroad of the more expensive qualities of carpets and due to the close government supervision in pricing and valuation procedures.

The head of Iran's Export Promotion Center said that Iran had recently taken part in the Leipzig Fair which was held in East Germany and has been informed that the Iranian carpets displayed had won gold medals and diplomas of merit for their technical perfection and quality. He added that Iran had taken part in several other international trade fairs in Turkey, Damascus, Libya, and Zagreb in Yugoslavia, where not only Iran's economic activity has been promoted but the Islamic Revolution presented through film slides, posters and literature such as the translation of the imam's speeches and books, all of which have been well received. He even mentioned that East Germany had on one occasion confiscated some of the literature because it did not conform to their censorship laws.

Falasiri said that 15 countries are due to take part in the seventh international trade fair to be held on September 19 and they include thus far Russia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bangladesh, Libya, Austria, Pakistan, Turkey, Cuba, and Sweden. A number of locally based companies will also participate, he said. The object of the trade fair is to promote cooperation between all these countries in trade and industrial economic with Iran and with the ultimate aim of developing a self-reliant economy in Iran, concluded Falasiri.